

NO. 6921.--VOL. XLII

PRICE THREEPENCE

WANTED, a boy little girl, who is useful with needle, at 195, Marquise-street.

WANTED, a good FEMALE SERVANT. 458, Bourke-street, Sarry Hall.

WANTED, by a respectable young man, a SITUATION as CLERK. Apply T. W., HERALD OFFICE.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. North Shore. Apply Paramount Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a strong, active YOUNG WOMAN for KITCHENMAID. Montagne House, Church-hill.

WANTED, a stout GIRL as GENERAL SERV. 16, Clarence-lane, Church-hill.

WANTED, an active BOY. Inquire at the Frye Dyeing Establishment, 42, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, for Paddington. Apply, after 4 o'clock, at the above address.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to attend two children at home, and do the housework. Apply at the Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT that can cook and iron. Apply 471, Pitt-street South.

WANTED - GIRL, 471, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a **WILL**, twenty of fourteen years of
to mind a baby. Mrs. KELLY, Pitt-street S.

WANTED, a respectable **GIRL**, as **NURSE**
Apply Lady of the Lake, Bay-street, G'boro.

WANTED, a useful **BOY**; Married Couples and
Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a man as **WAITER** and **BUTLER**.
Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, to SELL two GOATS, one near Kid
Apply between 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 115, York
WANTED, a second-hand SAUSAGE MACH
Apply 242, Crown-street, near South Head R
WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, Mrs
BROZIAK, Newstead House, Pyrmont.
WANTED, a First-class MILLINER; no other
apply. 65 South Head Road.

WANTED.—Families requiring good Servants find them at Mrs. CAPPS' Office, King-street.

WANTED, Unfurnished BEDROOM, with a respectable family, near Prince-st. J. M., HERALD OFFICE.

WANTED, to HIRE a COTTAGE, containing rooms and a kitchen. Address G. S., Post Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to

WANTED, a COACHMAN and GROOM. Apply
8 or 2 o'clock, at 51, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a SHOPMAN who can kill pigs.
H. CUMMINS, 192, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN to make small goods. Apply
210, George-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to
E. W. COOK, Rotunah Road, Redfern.

WANTED, by an English Person, a SITUATION
HOUSE or NURSE MAID. Address A. P.
97, Prince-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER and PLASTERER
house repairs. Apply at LENEHAN, BROTH
3, Market-street West.

WANTED, by a young Person a SITUATION as General SERVANT. Address C. B., care of Wise, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as WFT-NURSE, to take home. Terms, moderate. Apply to F. G. HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION by an experienced Helper in the Grocery, with local references. Address

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. MATTHEWS, 3, Abbot's-Cottage, Botolph-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, as NURSE. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to Mrs. CHARLES MULLER, 162, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT, who can

Wanted, BAKERS BUSINESS in the suburbs, doing about two tons' per week. Address THE HERALD Office.

WANTED, Two good SEEDSMEN, single JOHN JOHNSTON, Botany Road, near the fire's, public-house.

WANTED, DRESSMAKING by the day or Address C., care of Mrs. BAYLIS, Kingston E. Newtown.

WANTED, an experienced LAUNDRESS for a family. Apply to REILLY, Market and Ellis streets.

WANTED, a respectable Young WOMAN GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to E. BINGHAM, 100 N. 2d St.

115, York-street,
WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; also, a N
maid, Mrs HESSEL, Blenheim-terrace, a N
street, Darlingtonhurst.
WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT and a N
MAID. Apply Mrs. BUCKLAND, Red
Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.
WANTED, BEDROOM and Breakfast for a v

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, where no is kept. Apply Mrs. CONWAY, 455, George-st near Market-street.

WANTED, a General HOUSE SERVANT. A between 10 and 12, at 197, Elizabeth-street, Park-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAN, to drive a horse and cart. Apply to Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, Glasgow Road.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a horse and cart. Enquire at Mr. BRADY'S, tailor, corner of Pitt and Market streets.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, to drive a horse and cart; must be one accustomed to it. Apply to Mr. BRADY, as above.

WANTED, by a good COOK, a SITUATION: for
jection to the country. Address C. C., H.
Office.

WANTED, TEAMS, to convey Loading to Goul
Queenbeyan, and Kiandra. Apply Mr.
WALKER, White Horse Tavern, George-street.

WANTED, good MANTLE HANDS: also.

WANTED, a thoroughly qualified DAIRYMAN, can make butter and cheese, cure bacon, &c. Moreton Bay. Apply to FERRIS and SON, Pitt-st.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to three or four gentle or a widower with children requiring maternal care. Dress WIDOW, HERALD Office. Country not objected.

WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as JOCKEY, who has rode many races in England and can produce references from gentlemen in England. Apply G. O. HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Female as **GENE HOUSE SERVANT.** Apply to Mrs. RICH HANSLAW, George-street South, next the Comm Bank.

WANTED, a respectable Female as **GENE HOUSE SERVANT.** Apply to Mrs. RICH HANSLAW, George-street South, next the Comm Bank.

WANTED, a respectable **YOUNG WOMAN** to attend on four young ladies—must be competent in plain needlework. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registrar's Office, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, **GENERAL SERVANT** (English or Scotch), in a small family. She must be able to wash and iron. Apply, after 11, at Pine Cottage, William-street.

WET-NURSE.—The undersigned, a healthy Y Person, is willing to take charge of an infant wet-nurse. Respectable references can be given. A 41, Cambridge-street, near the old gaol. MARGA THOMAS.

WANTED, by a young MAN, who has had three years experience as storekeeper, on a station in northern districts, a like SITUATION or in a country.

WANTED, to Purchase a good comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, with stabling, &c., having water frontage; situated between Port Point and Rose Bay. Particulars, &c., to be left at the office of EDWARD BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

general delusion that wealth consisted of gold and silver. In a Proclamation of King James the First.

[illegible]

The East India Company, when first established, obtained permission to export annually foreign coins or bullion to the value of £30,000, but it was "only on condition of their importing within six months after the termination of every voyage, except the first, as much gold and silver as they exported." The

abundance of attempting to retain the precious metals in the kingdom, by legislation, at length became apparent. The king, however, was not to be deterred from giving full liberty to export foreign coin and bullion. McCulloch, in his "Principles of Political Economy," states the circumstance of the money of all civilised countries being convertible into gold and silver, and silver, naturally gave birth to the once prevalent opinion that having consisted exclusively of the precious metals. Wealth been used both as standards of value, and as the medium of exchange. Commodities, and as the equivalents, for which commodities were frequently exchanged, they acquired an artificial importance, not merely in the estimation of the vulgar, but in the estimation of the greatest disinterestedness. The simple and decisive conclusion is, that gold and silver is merely to barter one commodity for another—to exchange a certain quantity of corn or cloth for

the "vice versa" was entirely overlooked. The "vice versa" was gradually transformed from the money's worth to the money itself, and the wealth of individuals, and of nations, was measured by the quantity of the precious metals in their possession. The quantity should have been, by the abundance of their disposable products, or by the quantity and value of the commodities which they could afford to purchase these metals. And the quantity of the metals was universal, of attempting to increase the amount of national wealth, by forbidding the exportation of gold and silver, and encouraging their importation.

"The quantity of the precious metals," says Smith, "is the same sort of error as to say that the highway, which may be the easiest way of getting to your house or lands, for the house and lands themselves." "The quantity of the precious metals," says Smith, "is the same sort of error as to say that the highway is the best way of getting to your house or lands."

so gold and silver wisely employed, are the most effective agents in producing wealth. For labour is the source of wealth, and there is nothing for which men will work so cheerfully as for gold and silver, as for money aptly called "the representative of the world's industry." Besides, being the representative of the world's industry, money is also used as "the measure of value." We always estimate wealth, whether it consists of land, houses, ships, or merchandise, by the quantity of money for which it can be sold. If a man has not here £100, in money, but if he has property which would exchange for £100,000, we speak of him as being a man worth £100,000.

"And these are always calculated in money. Almost all the things that change hands, are converted into money. Avaricious men say, 'to love money.' Generous men 'to be indifferent about it.' If a man has become wealthy, we speak of him as having gained a great deal of money. In fact, money has almost imperceptibly become synonymous with the word 'good' and 'patriotism.' Money as money, notwithstanding, satisfies no want. It would be no relief to give gold to a starving man if he could not at once exchange it for food. But giving money to the needy in civilised countries, is the same as giving, and clothing to the naked. The difference between the two is that the former is made to carry on by barter, and the latter, by which

The precious metals are the circulating medium, is one only of "convenience"; or as Mill says, "a saving of trouble, like grinding by water instead of by hand."

"Anacharsis, the Scythian, said, 'gold and silver coins seemed to him to be of no use but to assist in the purchase of arithmetic.'"

It would be too true to say, Dr. Adam Smith "to prove that wealth does not consist in money, or in gold and silver; but in what money purchases, and is valuable only for purchasing."

Money, no doubt, is the medium of exchange, national capital, and but a small part, and always the most unprofitable part.

The most abundant mines, either of the precious metals, or of the base metals, are to be found in the wastes of the world. A produce, of which the value is principally derived from its scarcity, is necessarily

expressed by its abundance. . . . The conceit that money is synonymous with wealth, the idea of great preparations to be thought of as a serious opinion. It looks like one of the crude fancies of childhood, instantly corrected by a more mature grown person.

If there were no labour, but every family supplied itself with food, clothing, and other necessities, there would be no exchanges, and money would be almost useless. But in consequence of the division of labour, it is necessary that the products of industry should be circulated through the agency of distributors such as merchants, storekeepers, and hence the necessity of some medial or representative value.

Colonel Torrens says, "Without some article of known exchangeable value, such as coin, readily received as an equivalent for other things, the inter-

and consequently the divisions of labour very imperfectly established. Now, money obviates these evils, and by a twofold operation, augments production. In the first place, it saves all that time and labour which, while the intercourse between man and man is unimproved, is wasted in the exchange of commodities before a person can be supplied with the quantity of the commodity which he wants. In the second place, and in consequence of its saving the time and labour which must otherwise be spent in effecting exchange, it multiplies the transactions of mercantile life, and consequently increases the employment of labour to be more thoroughly established. By the first operation, it disengages a very considerable portion of labour from an unproductive occupation, and enables it to receive a more useful direction. By the second

operation, it increases in a very high grade the proportion of the population which is employed in agriculture. It assists every man in availing himself of the skill and dexterity which he may have acquired in any particular calling, and promotes cultivation in a manner suitable to the climate and soil of different countries. In the United States, the number of operations, and coined money increases to an extent not easy to be calculated the wealth of civilised communities."

Present countries and states of society an infinite variety of commodities have been used as money, such as the skins of wild animals by the American Indians; corn in some agricultural countries; and iron, silver, and gold in various parts of the world. In parts of Hindostan, as well as extensive districts in Africa; platinum in Russia; dried fruit in Iceland and Newfoundland; tobacco in Virginia; and bottles of

These commodities are, however, very far from possessing the essential requisites for use as money. If, for instance, a farmer wishes to purchase a pair of shoes, he must either sell his wheat for a sum of money less than he could otherwise do, or, for to divide it, he would be to spoil it, or, greatly to lessen its value. Perishable articles like corn or fish are utterly unsuited to perform the functions of money; but above all there are insuperable objections to rum as money.

Gold and silver considered as metals, although accumulated by the wealthy in their houses for ostentation, are the least useful of all metals to man in his primitive state.

"The poor inhabitant of Cuba and St. Domingo,

when they were first discovered by the Spiniards, used to be the only ornaments worn by the natives; the hair and other parts of their dress. They seemed to value them as we would do any little pebbles of somewhat more than ordinary beauty, and to consider them as the only things that they could not do without refusing to any body who asked for them. They gave them to their new guests at the first request without seeming to think that they had taken them any more than we should have done. I soon began to observe the rage of the Spiniards to obtain them, and had no notion that there could anywhere be a country in which many people had the disposal of so great a number of things that were so much valued by themselves, that, for a very small quantity of those glittering baubles, they would willingly give as much as might maintain a whole family for many years."

— Lord Liverpool on the "Costs of the Echin."

XIX.
 "Oh! my Eurydice, I part not hence,
 Where'er thou art thy Orpheus must abide;
 Hæ Hell no ply on thy innocence,—
 Thy youthful loveliness, and maiden pride,—
 Oh! my loved friend, and more than lovely bride,
 What is thy sin or mine, that we should be
 Sever'd so soon from one another's side,—
 Wilt thou, O Death! from thralldom set me free,
 So that I may rejoin my loved Eurydice?"

XX.

The gloomy monarch wept,—relenting wept—
 "Mourner, thy love-lorn song hath won its quest.
 The gods have touched thy lips, and thou hast kept
 The boon they gave to move e'en Pluto's breast—

Take her, whom thou hast won, and be thou blest,—
But gaze not back, or I recall the dead.”
He wander’d on with love and joy oppress’d;
But ere he reach’d the light he turn’d his head,
And his beloved, twice lost, with anguish shrieking fled.

TASMANIA.

We have papers to the 3rd instant from Hobart Town,
and to the 4th from Launceston.

The *Robert Town Advertiser* of the 3rd, advertising to the publication of the Report of the Exploration of the Western Country, by Mr. Gould and his assistant prospectors, states that it most fully justifies the extreme caution which the Rev. W. B. Clarke has always spoken of the auriferous character of the colony. Mr. Gould "feels convinced from the uniform want of success which attended his efforts, that there is no chance whatever of discovering gold in remunerative quantities in the district visited by him;" and Mr.

Clarke will not at all be surprised to learn that such is the case. Arguing by indication from *scientific data* respecting a portion of the island which he *had never visited*, the latter eminent geologist has stated that if a payable gold-field is discovered in Tasmania it will be in such and such localities; and judging also from places which he *had visited*, he has affirmed publicly and privately that he is not sanguine in his expectations of any great yield of the precious metal in any locality whatsoever. As to the specimens of quartz forwarded to him and examined by him, he has no objection to their being used for any purpose.

not by himself, but scrupulously apart from his own operations, he simply reported the relative amount obtained from each respectively with such remarks and suggestions as the simple facts elicited. Doubtless he believes from inductive reasoning that the colony is auriferous; but he believes that very deep sinking will be necessary to obtain gold in appreciable quantities, and even then in so minute a state of sub-division that chemical agency will be required to effect its separation from the matrix. Though Mr. Clarke does not believe that Tasmania

is auriferous in a very high degree, he does maintain from personal inspection that it is otherwise metalliferous to an extent which might be rendered productive of vast revenues.

In the Legislative Council, on the 1st instant, Mr. Wedge gave notice that on Wednesday next, the 8th current, he would call the attention of the House to the importance to the whole Australian colonies that Tasmania should be placed in a position to defend herself from foreign foes; and move the appointment of a committee to consider the best means of attaining

The *H. T. Mercury* states that a bill has been brought into the Assembly to prevent the destruction of black swans. The down of these birds (adds that journal) is commercially an article of such intrinsic value that we ought, on that ground alone, to punish with severity their wanton destruction. The practice of robbing their nests of eggs is especially inexcusable. Mr. Meredith's bill provides that the destruction of the eggs of black swans, wherever deposited within the colony, shall be a misdemeanour, punishable, the first offence with a fine of forty shillings.

ings, or in default a week's imprisonment with hard labour; the second conviction with a fine of five pounds or a fortnight's imprisonment; and the third offence with a fine of ten pounds or a month's imprisonment—one-half of the fine to go to the informer, the remainder to the Treasury. The Act is to be enforced summarily before any justice of the peace, but is not to be applicable to persons taking eggs from nests built on their own property.

On Wednesday evening, on the Assembly going into Committee of Supply, the Colonial Treasurer

estimated that the year 1859 opened with an estimated general revenue of £219,984, and with an estimated expenditure of £212,701, leaving an estimated surplus of £7,283. The Revenue was estimated from Customs at £132,000, the Inland Revenue at £53,700, contribution from Home Government for maintenance of convicts in lunatic asylums and penal establishments at £6000; and on allowances by the Home Government, not contingent, £600. The first item of Estimated Revenue Customs was based on the receipt of the preceding year amounting to £134,561. The estimate furnished by the Collector of Customs was

£132,800, those of the Collector at Hobart Town being £77,000, those of the Launceston Collector £55,800. The actual Customs Revenue for the year amounted to £125,300 19s. 11d., a deficiency compared to estimate of £8700, a falling off as compared to the previous year of £11,291.

STATE-AD ABOLITION BILL.—An address, signed by twelve of the Colonial Chaplains, has been presented to the Rev. B. Ball, of Broadmarsh, expressive of the cordial sense of the great energy and ability with which, as framer of the several petitions to the

Queen, and both House of Parliament, he materially assisted in obtaining from the Crown the disallowance of the above bill. The address was accompanied with a purse of sovereigns to purchase such a testimonial as might permanently express their great esteem towards the reverend gentleman. — *Hobart Town Advertiser.*

STATE OF THE COLONY. — Pursuant to requisition to the mayor of Hobart Town, a public meeting was held at the town hall, on the evening of 30th ultimo, to take into consideration the necessity of a revision of the tariff, and the imposition of a duty upon imported manufactured goods. The hall was well filled

and the proceedings appeared to excite great interest. The mayor presided; and after a good deal of speaking, the following memorial to the House of Assembly was adopted:—"That your petitioners have viewed with alarm, the great and increasing depression existing among all branches of commerce throughout the island. That your petitioners confidently believe that this depression is mainly attributable to the enormous influx of manufactured goods imported duty free, preventing successful competition by the colonial manufacturer. That you petitioners believe that a duty

Some time ago the attention of the Ballaarat Chamber of Commerce was called, by Mr. Robert Bell, Chinese Linguist, residing on Ballaarat, to the increasing difficulty attendant upon the intercourse of the Chinese with Europeans, particularly in the courts of law. In consequence of these representations, a committee was appointed by the Chamber, to enquire a

The number of Chinese resident in Victoria is about 40,000; of this number about 5000 are located in Ballaarat and the immediate neighbourhood.

In conducting Chinese cases before our courts, several difficulties have been encountered, chiefly arising from the obstacles in the way of obtaining reliable or intelligible evidence from the Chinese. The European custom of administering oaths has been practised; but as the oaths of Christians are not binding upon, or intelligible to, heathens such as the Chinese, attempts are constantly being made to ad-

minister oaths that may be intelligible to them and binding upon them. The formalities attendant upon the administration of the so-called oath to the Chinese, such as blowing out lucifer matches and cutting off the heads of cocks, have occasionally given rise to the most ludicrous and indecorous scenes in court, whilst there does not seem much ground to believe that the Chinese themselves are thereby impressed with the propriety of strictly adhering to the truth. On this subject of administering oaths, the committee call attention to the following extract from

the well known work upon the Chinese, published in 1840, by Mr. Commissioner Davis:—"Oaths," he says, "are never required, nor even admitted in judicial proceedings, but severe punishments are attached to falsehood in evidence;" and Mr. Bowring, in his recent work on the Chinese, states as his experience that the administration of oaths to the Chinese was utterly futile in eliciting truth, and the only way by which it could be extracted was by first warning the witness that severe punishment would be administered in the event of his giving false evidence.

Another very great obstacle which retards the business of the courts, and perplexes both judges and

The remedy for the first evil, that of administering, seems to be to discontinue the ceremony and to initiate the custom of punishing for false evidence; and the punishment would be to send the perjurer to the same Chinese such as they are imprisoned in our country, and not more imprisonment than to them very much like gratuitous board and lodging.

The remedy for the second evils arising out of the inefficiency of the faithlessness of the Chinese interpreters seems to be, either to have skillful European interpreters of high moral character, or to have missionaries acquainted with the Chinese language and with the customs of the country, to whom the interpreter is to be referred, and to which the interpreter is to check and disconfirm. In the best of cases the courts of law, skillful European interpreters,

may means so great as the difficulties attendant upon the acquisition of the various dialects, so as to be able to converse and read and understand all the language and its variations thereof. Furthermore, a European interpreter—a mere interpreter—would not meet with the same respect or consideration from the Chinese as he did his duty faithfully. It would seem that a person, to check them in the courts, and watch their interpreters, should rather be a gentleman removed by his education so much as to be to be quite independent of them; yet a magistrate, being a man, to decide justly betwixt man and man, or capable of dealing with his fellow-magistrates in important cases.

honest labour and careful economy. I had time for study, but I resolved that my sons should have every advantage. Each had the opportunity of gaining a fine classical education, and then I gave them the choice of a profession. The eldest would be a physician; the second chose the law; the third resolved to follow my footsteps as a merchant. This was very well, and I was proud of them, and hoped that at one day I might see them distinguished and most useful to their fellow men. I had spared no expense in their training; they had never wanted money, and I gave each a liberal allowance.—Never had men brighter prospects of becoming honoured and respected;

and benevolent institutions, to the support of which would be a pleasure for me to see him contribute. They would at least be useful, each in its vocation. These are the things that I have seen in museums, and they are the things that I have seen in the heart of my only child. I have seen in the heart of my only child this is the reason of the remark you listened to. Had they been obliged to struggle against difficulties to gain their professions, and were they now dependent upon their own exertions for support, my son would have gained honour to himself and me.

This is the experience of many a wealthy parent, though all do not grieve at the result. It has almost passed into a proverb, that "nothing can be expected of rich men's sons"; and in looking about us at the distinguished and distinguished men of our own day, how few do we find who have been the sons of wealthy parents.

Mark well the contrast. Which man, think you, is best fitted to succeed? Surely not he who has been cradled in luxury, and brought along the path of smoothness and ease. Nor could we trust the self-made man, who has already overmastered difficulties, and whose one less resolved would have fallen; though the one may be favoured by position, connections, and ample means, it is more than probable that the other will triumph, and win his way has outstripped in the race of life.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—The rapid and healthy growth of the volunteer movement in our island bids fair to restore to us an institution from which of which we have long suffered. Play, horse, and physical, hard play, has been of late too much neglected; our soldiers are, for the most part, untrained, and the inevitable results. At thirty we are very apt to give up boating and cricketing, while a tramp over

